

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source.

The carrier who is in charge of our West Philadelphia route having died recently, and his book being mislaid, some of our subscribers in this section of the city may be missed by the new carrier. Those who do not receive their papers promptly will please send word to the office, and the neglect will be remedied at once.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION. WHILE the Canadas are deeply discontented with their present form of government and with their colonial dependence upon Great Britain, they are extremely anxious to fasten an equally odious yoke of their own construction upon the people of the Red River district. They can ill brook the insult offered to the New Dominion, in the heyday of its youth, by an open defiance of its authority, and various means to restore British sway are now under consideration. A cable telegram announces that the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department announced yesterday in the House of Commons that a demand had been received from the Canadian Government for regular troops for the Red River expedition. The expenses of the little army would well-nigh bankrupt the impoverished treasury of the New Dominion, and if regular troops are to be employed against the Red River rebels, British taxpayers must foot the bill. They, in turn, have so often learned by bitter experience how little benefit they realize from the enormous outlays incurred in distant wars, that they grow more and more strongly inclined with each new year to lop off their unproductive colonies altogether rather than to fight their battles. The arguments in favor of this policy would probably possess at least sufficient weight to prevent the proposed appropriation for troops for the Red River expedition, if a portion of the ambitious statesmen of Great Britain did not still warmly cherish the dream of building up a rival and antagonistic power on our Northern frontier. They are especially anxious to maintain all their North American possessions until the practical workings of the new railways across the continent are fully understood; and if they see that our gigantic internal improvements endanger in the slightest degree the commercial dominance of Great Britain, they will never rest content until a competing railway is constructed through the British American possessions. It is therefore probable that the British Parliament will grant aid, in some form, to suppress the rebellion. Meanwhile, it is said that the Canadians, while awaiting the decision of Parliament in regard to the regular troops, have under consideration the offer of Colonel Johnson, a Sioux chief, who proposes to place eight hundred Sioux Indians at their service in a campaign against the Red River rebels; and if the British Government has not made a great advance in humanity since the days of the Revolution and the war of 1812, it may countenance this infamous proposition. When pressed by inordinate ambition on the one hand and a lack of disposable civilized soldiers or of money on the other, it is a characteristic feature of the British policy to call in the aid of marauding savages, and to send them forth on such errands as the massacre of Wyoming. Many of the Sioux, and especially those who are in the habit of passing and repassing the boundary line between the Red River settlements and the United States, are inveterate enemies of the American people. They butchered in Minnesota, a few years ago, hundreds of white settlers; they have slaughtered, in detail, many of our citizens since; and their rude ideas of policy prompt them with an eager desire to crush out the existing disposition of the Red River insurgents to annex their territory to the United States; so that these bloody and relentless murderers are the natural allies of the courtly British noblemen, and the proposed co-operative movement would strictly accord with the antecedents of the high contracting parties.

SENATORIAL BUNCOMBE. A LARGE part of the time of the United States Senate yesterday was taken up with a very silly and totally unnecessary discussion with regard to the claims of different States to the honor of having raised the first troops in response to the war proclamation of President Lincoln in April, 1861. The discussion arose out of a resolution offered by Senator Cameron, directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and

Massachusetts who, on the 18th of April, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the capital of the country, they being the first troops who responded to the war proclamation of the President of the United States. Senator Cameron certainly had no idea that such a resolution as this would ever pass the Senate, and he must have known that it would excite just the kind of discussion that actually took place. Senators from a dozen States were on their feet in a moment, eager to dispute the claims of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and to advocate those of their own section, and after a good deal of buncombe and brag on all sides, the resolution was finally referred to the Military Committee, who will probably drop it into their waste-paper basket, so that it will be heard of no more. It is a matter of historical fact that the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers did arrive first at the capital, but it is also true that in other States there was an equal promptness in rallying at the call of President Lincoln, and it is a matter of comparatively little importance which State was the first to send men to Washington. The passage by the Senate of any such resolutions as that of Senator Cameron would do very little good, and it would make a great deal of ill-feeling; and although it may serve its end in making some political capital for Mr. Cameron, it is to be condemned as a piece of buncombe that was unworthy of a Senator of the United States.

We allude to this matter particularly for the purpose of showing how eager Congressmen are to honor with their lips the soldiers who defended the Government, and how exceedingly slow they are to do them simple justice in matters that really concern their welfare. The Senate has now under consideration a bill that has received the approval of the House of Representatives, which proposes to do a grievous wrong to the regular officers of the United States army. It proposes to legislate a number of them out of the service, to put a stop to promotion, to reduce the pay of some of the higher grades and to abolish some of those grades—the attainment of which are the objects of legitimate ambition in the army—altogether. The plea for this action is economy, and it is perfectly characteristic of the men who profess to represent the American people in Congress that they should commence to retrench and cut down expenses by reducing the rank, pay, and perquisites of a class of public servants who are distinguished by their fidelity, ability, and integrity. With a civil service that is a disgrace to the country, and that is notorious for its incapacity and corruption, with a host of hangers-on and retainers at the Capitol who do no duty whatever worthy of the name, and with expensive perquisites of its own, such as the franking privilege and all the items that are included under the head of "stationery," this assault upon the officers of the army is not creditable to Congress. The general feeling of the country is that retrenchment ought to begin in the Capitol, and Congressmen who will consent to have their own salaries cut down, who will abandon the perquisites that draw so many thousands of dollars annually from the Treasury, and who will agree to give us a respectable civil service, and to abandon the present disgraceful system of political barter and sale of the public offices, can then with some grace call upon the officers of the army to do their share in reducing expenses. The people of the country and the soldiers who fought to preserve the Union are not all fools, and they can easily understand the difference between such a resolution as that offered by Senator Cameron yesterday and the bill now under discussion in the Senate to which we have alluded.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. In the British House of Commons yesterday a member asked permission to bring in a bill providing for the payment of members of Parliament. Permission was refused by a majority of 187, which settles the fate of this new measure of reform for the present; but there can scarcely be a doubt that it will be revived and carried at no distant day. Such a measure is absolutely necessary, if Parliament is to be like the Congress of the United States, the real representative of the people, and not of a privileged class. In the debate that took place, Mr. Gladstone said that he regretted the inability of poor men to serve in the House of Commons, and he ardently wished to see the representatives of the people present. His reasons for opposing the measure were that it was generally thought that constituencies, as better judges, should do the paying when necessary, as in former times, and that gratuitous services were the rule in England. Mr. Gladstone's objections seemed to be merely founded upon the fact that the non-payment of members was the custom, and that he did not care to see that custom abolished, but so long as he does oppose such a measure as the one under discussion, his professed wish to see the representatives of the people in the House of Commons will scarcely be considered as very deep rooted or sincere. The payment of members by their constituencies will not be found to work now-a-days, and if it were to be tried it would open the door for an unlimited amount of corruption; and the only safe and rational plan is that adopted by the United States. Until the members of Parliament are paid, poor men are practically excluded, and the entire control of the Government remains in the hands of the wealthy classes that have always wielded it. As a measure of reform this is scarcely less important than the extension of the franchise, and in spite of the opposition manifested at present, it will certainly follow ere many years as a natural sequence to those other reforms by which the bounds of liberty are being extended in England, and the system of government being more than ever brought into conformity with that of the United States, with the real power of the State in the hands of the people to whom it rightfully belongs.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

THE Connecticut election day, and when it does the Democracy is almost sure to carry things with a high hand. It is the result of the fifth amendment had been made in time for the registration of the colored vote, the result would have been different, for nearly every one of the 1500 colored voters of the State would have sought the polls despite the rain, for the mere novelty of the thing. Of late years a Democratic victory has been by no means uncommon in Connecticut. In 1867, the Democracy carried the State by 807 majority, and at the spring election of 1868, their majority was 1705. At the Presidential election, held later in the year, the Republican majority was 9045, showing that an important issue is all that is needed to draw out a full vote and give a handsome Republican majority. The Democratic victory of Monday last, such as it was, resulted merely from the apathy of the Republican voters, who were more afraid of the rain than of the result. The Hon. James B. English, the newly-elected Governor, is a native of the State, and was born at New Haven in March, 1813. Early in life he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and continued to do business as a merchant until 1835, since which he has been extensively engaged in several branches of manufacture. In 1855 he entered upon political life and was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, and in the following year a member of the State Senate, to which body he declined a re-election. In 1859, he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1861 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Second district, being re-elected in 1863. While a member of Congress, Governor English was a consistent Democrat in most things, but not in all. He indulged in no factious opposition to the war for the Union, being one of the sixteen Democrats who, in February, 1865, voted for the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, by which slavery was forever abolished in the United States. In 1866, Mr. English went before the people of his State for the first time as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He was defeated by General Hawley by only 241 votes, encouraged by which, and supported by his honorable record at Washington, he again became a candidate in 1867, and was successful over General Hawley by 287 votes. In 1868, he was re-elected Governor by 1705 majority over Marshall Jewell, but in 1869 was again defeated, by only 411 votes, by Jewell. He now enters upon his third term, and, aside from his political affiliations, will make about as good a Governor as Connecticut could well desire. Marshall Jewell, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor, was born in Winchester, N. H., October 24, 1827. In early life he served an apprenticeship as a tanner with his father, removing in 1847 to Hartford, Conn., where he worked for some time in his father's currier shop. He then learned the telegraphing business, which he followed for some time in New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, being at one time general superintendent of the telegraphic lines between New Orleans and Nashville. In 1859, having returned to Hartford, he entered into partnership with his father, the manufacture of helling being added to the business of the firm, which has become one of the most extensive and prosperous of the kind in the country. In 1859, and several succeeding years, he travelled extensively in Europe on business and pleasure, and in 1868 entered political life, being defeated as the Republican candidate for Governor by Mr. English, as above stated. In 1869 he was again successful, his fortune was again changed, and foul weather counted him in the minority. Previous to the formation of the Republican party he was a member of the Whig organization.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

CONTINUED.

The unfavorable weather having deprived many of the pleasure and convenience of looking through our

SPRING STOCK

on the day appointed for our RECEPTION, the exhibition will be continued throughout the present week. We invite our customers and the public to inspect our

NEW IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES

OF SPRING CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

PINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESTNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

BY THE POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION,

READING OF THE POEM "FIDELITY A DAY."

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN'S RIDE." (144)

CHROMOS OF the Painting (20x28 inches), \$10.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at the Academy, No. 1025 Chestnut Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SEAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS ANNA K. DICKINSON will deliver the FIFTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE SEAR COURSE,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, Subject—THE RESCUE.

A MATINEE LECTURE, MISS OLIVE LOGAN will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on "THE RESCUE."

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 10, Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at the Academy, No. 1025 Chestnut Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTY-FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

During Lent, services every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock, "Good Works," by Rev. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, of Manchester, N. H.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 2nd day of April, 1870, it was resolved to pay a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the amount of the stock held by the policyholders on or before the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE

subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PROGRESSIVE BANK" that a meeting will be held on No. 144 S. SIXTH ST. on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

W. H. HENLEY, Chairman. CHARLES A. MILLER, Secretary. J. B. WALKER.

438 MS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and BRUCE STREETS.—The opening services of this new church commenced on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7 1/2 o'clock, and continue every evening during the week.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

April 6—Sermon by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., of First Baptist Church.

Thursday—Sermon by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church.

Friday—Sermon by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.

All are cordially invited. 430*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH

Street, above Chestnut. Also a room accommodating twenty persons.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ROCKWELL & WILSON

OPENING EXERCISES.

Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!! Glimmer for April in Every Variety!!! Every style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!! Abundant opportunity to buy cheap!!! Tell all your friends of the

OPENING

Day of opening our Splendid Spring Stock.

Ample store of Piece Goods in the Custom Department.

You are invited to the Opening.

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL,

WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and OPEN ALL DAY, AT 603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 41 5/2mp

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S.)

No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 42 1m

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is warranted for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RECKONED PIANO FORTES.

WAREHOUSES,

No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street,

19 14p ALBERTCOIT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREHOUSES, No. 410 ARCH Street.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT

Bargains in new FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and HATS, just received. To Milliners we sell very cheap, and allow eight per cent. discount. At

J. S. BORGESKIP'S, 318 S. No. 21 N. NINTH Street, above Market.

WATCHES. CARD.

BAILEY & CO.

In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the remodeling of our WATCH DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm. Our workmen for the REPAIRING of Fine Time-keepers are very skilful—the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this Department the most satisfactory one in our establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

Chesnut and Twelfth Sts.,

SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL

TIME-KEEPERS,

MADE BY

Patek, Philippe & Cie.,

A GENEVE.

GOLD MEDALS awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of

Paris. New York. London.

Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat, and cold, and is accompanied by a CERTIFICATE from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep CORRECT TIME.

Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequalled reputation.

BAILEY & CO.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Thomas Funeral Cortège

The McFarland Jury Completed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 6.—On the reassembling of the court many others of the panel were examined, and at last Thomas Mills, dry goods dealer in Grand street, was accepted as the tenth juror.

Anton Cohen was then called. He had heard of the case, but never read about it. His mind was so constituted, he said, that his opinion with regard to the merits of the case was "six of one and half a dozen of the other."

The McFarland Trial.

Mr. Graham—it is important to get the full meaning of this juror's answer. The papers have said that this prisoner was an inebriate; such an opinion is false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove this. He may have read that it has been given out that he was brutal to this woman; that statement is equally false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove that he may have read that, also, in the papers that he was driven upon the stage to earn her living. That statement is utterly false. We dare the prosecution to prove that.

The witness was set aside, and after a long examination of jurors, Abraham F. Prime, of the Seventh ward, was accepted and sworn as the eleventh jurymen.

The jury was completed at 3:20 o'clock P. M. by the acceptance of George C. Howard, theatrical manager and actor, as the twelfth man.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 6.—The warehouse of Donnell & Sexton at St. Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday. The building was valued at \$12,000. Insured \$20,000. Two thousand tons of hay were consumed in one building.

St. Joseph Election.

The election at St. Joseph resulted in the triumph of the entire Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 195 to 350.

In Kansas City and Leavenworth the Democratic ticket was elected. The negroes voted without opposition at each place.

The colored citizens of St. Louis made final arrangements last night for the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment next Monday. Rev. H. H. White, colored, will be the orator of the day. B. Gratz Brown, Charles P. Johnson, and Enos Clark, all white, will be among the speakers on the occasion.

The Thomas Funeral.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The funeral cortège, with the remains of General Thomas, arrived at half past 11 and left at 12, noon, the escort taking dinner here.

Minute guns were fired and bells tolled. During their stay about 6000 citizens paid their respects to the illustrious dead, and business was generally suspended between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Cleveland Greys escorted the reception committee to the depot. General Sheridan is on the train.

Ship News.

HALIFAX, April 6.—The steamer City of Baltimore, en route for New York, has arrived here.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Passon. The regular prison calendar for the April term was taken up this morning, the docks being filled with unfortunates.

James McLaughlin, an incorrigible, was convicted of pocket-picking. About 7 o'clock in the evening of March 28th the prosecutor was standing at the fire at Front and Dock streets, and suddenly felt a slight movement in his vest pocket, which he soon discovered was caused by the prisoner gently lifting his watch. He was immediately seized by the throat, and offering a savage resistance, was taken down three or four times, and was then taken into custody by an officer. He endeavored, like a sharper, to have the prosecutor locked up for assault and battery on him, but failed. He essayed to conduct his own defense, and asked first such questions as brought about his recognition as an old offender.

William Scott was convicted of stealing several pieces of silver coin from a bake-shop at No. 907 South Sixteenth street. He entered the shop one morning, bought a pie from the woman who was in attendance, and gave a five-dollar bill in payment. When she went away to get the change he stole the coins out of the drawer, and when she handed him his change he hurried off. The trick was found out, and he was in a few moments caught and lodged in jail.

John Schmidt, who said he was a German, was convicted of stealing poultry, the facts being that he was recklessly appropriating to himself geese and chickens that belonged to other persons, and went about it in such a green, bungling manner that he was detected without the slightest difficulty.

John Hopkins, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. On the night of March 25th he met a young mulatto woman in Seventh street and addressed her in an indecent manner. She endeavored to avoid him, when he dealt her a cruel blow upon the head with a heavy club, and then threatened to kill her if she should prosecute him.

MEXICO.

The Revolution Not Yet Ended—More Disturbances.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—An engineering party which had been making surveys for the Rio Grande and Guaymas Railroad have been unheard from lately, and it is thought they have been all killed by the Indians.

The Congress meets on the 1st of April. The abolition of the free zone will be one of the first subjects brought up. It is expected that the measure will pass.

The mining interests are as yet undisturbed. Commerce is considerably discouraged in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country.

Colonel Knox, of San Francisco, who was here looking after the interests of the Lower California Company, has returned home disappointed at having accomplished nothing.

The Protestant movement is increasing. The volcano Cerro-rojo is in a state of eruption, and a slight shock of earthquake has been felt in the State of Oaxaca recently.

"Never" says the *Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung*, "did a great party make a poorer campaign than the Liberals have done in the Baden annexation affair, for not only have they been beaten by the Chancellor (Bismark) and so completely isolated as to have to withdraw their own motion, but they are denounced by their co-workers throughout all Southern Germany."

The French and Russian Consuls at Santari are acting cordially together in regulating the Turco-Montenegrin frontier.